



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/967,268	09/28/2001	E. David Neufeld	COMP:0222	5215
7590	04/11/2006		EXAMINER	
Intellectual Property Administration Legal Dept., M/S 35 P.O. Box 272400 Ft. Collins, CO 80527-2400			NALVEN, ANDREW L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2134	

DATE MAILED: 04/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/967,268	NEUFELD, E. DAVID	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Andrew L. Nalven	2134	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 February 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 10-15, 17, 18, 20-30 and 32-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 10-15, 17, 18, 20-30 and 32-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 28 September 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 10-15, 17-18, 20-30, and 32-35 are pending.

***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed 13 August 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
3. Applicant has argued on page 9 that the Nevis reference fails to teach "an appliance server...being adapted to determine if a program is operable." Applicant alleges that Nevis fails to disclose the limitation because Nevis only teaches "computing hash values and comparing the computed hash values with saved values...if the comparison shows the hash values are equal, it simply means that the module provided has been proven to be the same as that which existed at the time the firmware was created." Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertion that Nevis fails to teach determining if a program is operable. Applicant's characterization of Nevis' teaching is correct; however, Nevis' teaching matches the teaching of the instant specification. Applicant's specification notes that firmware is determined to be operable if "the firmware was signed (authorized) by some trusted entity and the firmware is intact (unaltered)" (see Specification page 10). Nevis teaches the same operation by teaching the checking of hash values to determine if firmware is unaltered. Firmware is unaltered if it is the same as that which existed at the time the firmware was created. Further, Nevis teaches the determining if firmware was signed (Nevis, column 4 lines 34-56).

Thus, Nevis teaches an operability determination that is substantially similar to that disclosed in the instant specification.

4. Applicant's arguments on pages 9-10 regarding claims 34-35 are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.
5. Applicant's arguments on pages 11-12 regarding claims 17-23 are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.
6. Applicant has argued on page 14 that the Spiegel reference fails to teach reloading the first program from the execution memory into the storage memory if the second program is not verified. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Spiegel teaches reloading the first program from the execution memory into the storage memory if the second program is not verified (Spiegel, column 4 lines 9-30) by teaching that the backup block (first block) can be reloaded if verification of the second block fails.

#### ***Drawings***

7. This application has been filed with informal drawings which are acceptable for examination purposes only. Formal drawings will be required when before the application is issued.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the

Art Unit: 2134

art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

8. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The specification as originally presented provided no basis for a third program to be loaded into memory nor for the verifying of a third program.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

10. Claims 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Nevis et al US Patent No. 6,581,159.

11. With regards to claim 10, Nevis teaches a host computer (Nevis, Figure 2 "Firmware"), an appliance server coupled to the host computer where the appliance

Art Unit: 2134

server has a storage memory and an execution memory (Nevis, Figure 2 "User Mode"), a control operably coupled to the appliance server and to the storage memory to control storage of programs into the storage memory (Nevis, Figure 2, Item 260, Transfer control to firmware), the appliance server being adapted to determine if a program is operable and to signal the control to permit the appliance server to storage a program in the storage memory (Nevis, Figure 2 Item 260, column 4 lines 34-56), a security device operably coupled to the control, the security device being adapted to signal the control to permit the host computer to store a program in the storage memory (Nevis, Figure 2 Item 270), and the security device being a switch (Nevis, column 5 lines 15-30, installs if hash values are correct, the act of installing occurs in response to a stimulus in the form of a correct hash comparison)..

12. With regards to claim 11, Nevis teaches the act of more permanently loading comprises the act of loading the boot block program into read only memory (Nevis, column 3 line 65 – column 4 line 5).

13. With regards to claims 12-13, Nevis teaches the act of more permanently loading comprises the act of flashing the boot block into flash memory (Nevis, column 3 line 65 – column 4 line 5).

14. With regards to claim 14, Nevis teaches the act of temporarily loading comprises loading the boot block program into a random access memory (Nevis, column 5 lines 4-7).

15. With regards to claim 15, Nevis teaches the act of temporarily loading comprises loading the boot block program into volatile memory (Nevis, column 5 lines 4-7).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

17. Claims 17-18, 20-23 and 24-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nevis et al US Patent No. 6,581,159 in view of Spiegel et al US Patent No. 6,711,675.

18. With regards to claims 17, Nevis teaches everything that is described above with reference to claim 10, but fails to teach verifying a program of an appliance server and loading a replacement program. Spiegel teaches verifying a program of an appliance server (Spiegel, column 4 lines 38-39) and if not verified, signaling a host computer to load a replacement program into the appliance server (Spiegel, column 4 lines 40-43). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize Spiegel's authentication and replacement steps with Spiegel's method of updating a BIOS because it offers the advantage of allowing reprogramming if tampering is detected (Spiegel, column 1 lines 34-55).

19. With regards to claim 18, Nevis as modified above teaches verifying comprising authenticating the program (Spiegel, column 4 lines 38-39).
20. With regards to claim 20, Nevis as modified above teaches act of signaling comprising enabling a security switch (Spiegel, column 4 lines 38-46).
21. With regards to claim 21, Nevis as modified above teaches determining whether a security switch has enabled the host computer to load the replacement program into the applicant server (Spiegel, column 4 lines 42-43).
22. With regards to claim 22, Nevis as modified above teaches the program comprising a boot block program (Spiegel, column 4 lines 38-46, bios).
23. With regards to claim 23, Nevis as modified above teaches the program comprising firmware (Spiegel, column 2 lines 22-36).
24. With regards to claim 24, Nevis teaches everything described above including the determining if a program is operable (Nevis, Figure 2 Item 260, column 4 lines 34-56), but fails to teach the reloading of the first program from the execution memory into the storage memory if the second program is not verified. Spiegel teaches the reloading of the first program from the execution memory into the storage memory if the second program is not verified (Spiegel, column 4 lines 40-43, backup bios startup block). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize Spiegel's method of responding to failed authentication with Spiegel's method of updating a BIOS because it offers the advantage of allowing reprogramming if tampering is detected (Spiegel, column 1 lines 34-55).

Art Unit: 2134

25. With regards to claims 25-26, Nevis as modified above teaches the execution memory comprising random access memory (Nevis, column 5 lines 4-7, random access memory).

26. With regards to claim 27, Nevis as modified above teaches storage memory comprising read only memory (Nevis, column 3 lines 65 – column 4 line 5).

27. With regards to claims 28-29, Nevis as modified above teaches storage memory comprising non-volatile memory (Nevis, column 3 lines 65 – column 4 line 5, flash memory).

28. With regards to claim 30, Nevis as modified above teaches verifying comprising the act of loading and verifying a third program (Spiegel, column 4 lines 38-39).

29. Claims 34-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nevis et al US Patent No. 6,581,159 in view of Holtey US Patent No. 5,491,827.

30. With regards to claim 34, Nevis teaches all that is described above and further teaches the loading of the program over a network connection (Nevis, column 3 lines 51-58, Internet), and if the network connection fails, re-establishing the network connection and once the network connection is re-established, continuing to load the program into the memory over the re-established network connection (Nevis, column 3 lines 51-58, Internet). Nevis fails to teach the authenticating of a user directing the loading of the program and continuing to load comprising re-authenticating the user. Holtey teaches the authenticating of a user directing the loading of the program (Holtey, column 6 lines 1-20) and continuing to load comprising re-authenticating the user

(Holtey, column 6 line 62 – column 7 line 6). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize Holtey's authentication mechanism with Nevis's BIOS update system because it offers the advantage of helping protect configuration information used for power-up or startup of a system (Holtey, column 3 lines 1-14).

31. With regards to claim 35, Nevis as modified above teaches the act of more permanently loading comprises the act of flashing the boot block into flash memory (Nevis, column 3 line 65 – column 4 line 5).

### ***Conclusion***

32. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew L. Nalven whose telephone number is 571 272 3839. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 8-6, Alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jacques Louis-Jacques can be reached on 571 272 6962. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2134

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Andrew Nalven

An

*Jagles for page*  
JAGLES A. LOEB  
11/18/2003